

Fiscal Note 2017 Biennium

Bill #	SB0272		Title:	Encourag	ge Indian language immer	rsion schools
Primary Sponsor:	Windy Boy, Jonathan		Status:	Second F	Reading, Second House	
_	Local Gov Impact the Executive Budget	Needs to be include Significant Long-Te			Technical Concerns Dedicated Revenue Fo	orm Attached
Expenditures: General Fund		<u>Difference</u> \$22,500	Differe \$2	ence 22,500	Difference \$0	Difference \$0
Revenue: General Fund		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Impact-Gene	ral Fund Balance:	 (\$22,500)	(\$2	22,500)	\$0	\$0

<u>Description of fiscal impact:</u> SB 272, as amended, encourages school districts to create Indian language immersion programs. The bill appropriate \$45,000 one-time-only for the biennium for the purposes of this bill.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Assumptions:

- 1. SB 272, as amended, encourages current school districts to create Indian language immersion programs.
- 2. Immersion program is defined in the bill as a program where all participating students receive content area instruction in an Indian language at least 50% of the day from teachers who are fully proficient in the languages and the goal of the program is perpetuating cultural integrity and promoting bilingualism and biliteracy.
- 3. In defining eligible districts, SB 272 identifies districts encompassing or adjacent to reservations, currently there are 59 districts with at least some portion of the boundary lying within a reservation boundary, of these, 41 are completely encompassed by the reservation boundary.
- 4. Additionally, SB 272 qualifies districts as eligible if the American Indian student enrollment is 10% or greater. OPI has identified 88 districts with 10% or greater American Indian enrollment or 21.67% of the districts in the state of Montana as eligible under this provision.

- 5. Currently, there are 93 individuals who hold an active Class 7 Native American Language and Culture Educator License. These individuals are endorsed in ten Native languages, including Assiniboine, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Chippewa, Cree, Crow, Dakota, Gros Ventre, Kootenai, and Salish.
- 6. For FY 2015, there are three Native language immersion schools in Montana serving students in grades K-12. These schools are Nkwusm Salish Language School (Lake County), White Clay Immersion School (Blaine County), and Cuts Wood School (Glacier County). For the purposes of this fiscal note, OPI does not assume these schools will become part of the public school system.
- 7. The present law inflation applied to the Quality Educator, Indian Education for All, American Indian Achievement Gap payments is 2.33% in FY 2016 and 1.79 % in FY 2017. For the present law budget amounts for these components are set as follows:

Components	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Indian Education for All	\$20.88	\$21.25	\$21.51	\$21.75
American Indian Achievement Gap	\$205	\$209	\$212	\$214
Quality Educator	\$3,113	\$3,169	\$3,208	\$3,243

- 8. For purposes of this fiscal note, it is assumed that one elementary school district will create an immersion program within the elementary school in the 2017 biennium with an enrollment of 30 students. The first year that a district would be prepared to enroll students in a new immersion program is FY 2017. A second immersion school is projected to begin in the 2019 biennium.
- 9. It is assumed that each program will have two qualified full-time class 7 licensed educators. Per SB 272, an additional quality educator payment is provided to the district for each class 7 licensed educator teaching an immersion program.
- 10. SB 272 provides two additional American Indian achievement gap payments for each Indian student enrolled in an immersion program. The bill also provides two additional Indian education for all payments for each non-Indian student enrolled in an immersion program.
- 11. Eligible districts identified in SB 272 that increase graduation rates by 5% qualify for additional American Indian achievement gap payments participating in the Indian language immersion program. These increases would not be expected to occur in the first three years of the elementary programs.
- 12. School district increases to the quality educator payment, Indian education for all payments, and American Indian achievement gap payments would become part of the school district general fund budget calculation. There could be an increase to state costs for guaranteed tax base aid (GTB) which is based in part on all the funding components.
- 13. SB 272, as amended, appropriates \$45,000 for the biennium beginning July 1, 2015, as one-time-only appropriation to cover the costs of this bill. This bill requires OPI to prorate payments accordingly, if the money appropriated for the Indian immersion programs is insufficient to provide the amounts prescribed in the bill.

Secretary of State

14. This bill will have minimal cost for postage and administrative duties related to tribal notifications in Section 7 of the bill. The Office of the Secretary of State does not receive general fund monies for office operations, but has agreed to assume the fiscal responsibility for this bill.

	FY 2016 Difference	FY 2017 Difference	FY 2018 Difference	FY 2019 <u>Difference</u>			
Fiscal Impact:							
Expenditures:							
Local Assistance Appropriation	\$22,500	\$22,500	\$0	\$0			
TOTAL Expenditures	\$22,500	\$22,500	\$0	\$0			
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Funding of Expenditures:							
General Fund (01)	\$22,500	\$22,500	\$0	\$0			
TOTAL Funding of Exp.	\$22,500	\$22,500	\$0	\$0			
Revenues:							
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
TOTAL Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Funding of Expenditures):							
General Fund (01)	(\$22,500)	(\$22,500)	\$0	\$0			

Technical Notes:

1. The calculation in 2(a)(i) is unclear as whether an individual student generates two or three American Indian achievement gap payments.

Sponsor's Initials	Date	Budget Director's Initials	Date